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BIRTH.

TAYLOR.—On December 24th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT TAYLOR, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOSGES ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 29th, 1914.

APART from the active operations in connection with the war, the actual clashing of great armies, one of its most remarkable features is undoubtedly the easy manner in which LORD KITCHENER's call for "men—and more men" has been answered. While quite sympathetic with those who gallantly affirm that "only a KITCHENER could have done it," and also aware that the Yorkshire coast incident will further stimulate recruiting, the rally of men, of all stations in life, has surprised even those who claim to fully understand the mysterious characteristics of the English—an apparent studied indifference in face of real danger, which is but the veneer covering a tenacity renowned for plodding forward, and ever forward. LORD CURZON once referred to China as "that mysterious and inscrutable dominion which in its age is never old, in its decay is never feeble, and in its revolutions is never scattered." In a milder form this sentiment can be aptly applied to Great Britain. Even when war had enveloped us we had not ceased to hear warnings and forebodings: that Great Britain had become proudly listless, that the British people as a result, had adopted a tentatively indifferent

demeanour towards the menacing attitude of a country which was now about to devour us, and weakened with these corroding influences, we were about to share the fate of a people whom GIBSON has so dramatically described to us. Unfortunately for himself and his people, KAISER WILHELM also thought that the history of Great Britain's rise and fall was about to be completed as the result of her people's shelving of the obvious. But what has happened? It is apparent that Great Britain is about to add yet another remarkable volume to her history of glorious achievements, by a further repetition of the traditional rising of her people to meet a great danger with that tenacity and doggedness that has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the race in times of national crisis. The nation has revealed its real mind in the fact that within five months of the commencement of hostilities the military forces of the Crown have grown out of all likeness to the preconceived peace-time idea of the national requirements. The Expeditionary Force has been more than doubled in its despatched strength, and there is every indication that the original numbers will very soon be trebled. The regular reservists and the units of the special reserve are considered to be sufficient to replace all the casualties in this force for many months to come, and the Territorial Army which, at the beginning of the present year was 50,000 short of establishment, has not only rapidly made up this deficiency, but has greatly exceeded its original establishment; the acknowledged distaste in many quarters at the changed conditions between the old Volunteers and the new Territorials has been forgotten in the presence of danger. Units have increased until the Territorial battalions of most regiments have been at least duplicated, and in many cases are now four and five times as many as they were but a month before war broke out. "Yes," hark the GRUNDYS, "but these men will never be ready to take any real and useful part in the war." But these pessimists are wrong yet again. The class of recruits who have come forward are physically and mentally far superior to the former average, and these qualities, combined with greater enthusiasm, have produced remarkable results with but three months' training; though it has been real hard training joyfully performed. It has been proved by actual experiments that given picked recruits of certain mental attainments it is possible to make very fairly efficient infantry soldiers in six months, provided, also, that both recruits and instructors worked zealously to obtain this result. The instructors who have charge of LORD KITCHENER's great army had previously only dreamed of such keen and intelligent young soldiers in the making; young men who have come forward, not because the Army was the only employment which seemed to be left open to them, but with the knowledge that the country was threatened and men were wanted to fill the gaps and to increase the strength of the Army at the theatre of war. As a consequence, we find that in less than six months young men, who had never, previous to August 5th, thought of donning a military uniform, are considered quite capable of filling a regular's rôle, with equal keenness of purpose. Behind the forces which were established in the national mind before the war—the regular army, special reserve, and the under-establishment of a voluntary national effort and the formation of four brand new armies enlisted for the period of war. The recruits have come from every section of society. In the past many have been led into the belief that England, being an island, could rely upon the Navy entirely for defence; but we have swiftly learnt the necessity for a large army as well as a powerful navy, with the result that little is now lacking, and what is lacking will very shortly be supplied. Practically every retired officer has come forward as an instructor for the great new army, the musketry standard has surpassed that required for the regular forces, double company and battalion training is in progress, and the units hourly grow more efficient. The health of the new army is also excellent, and the earnestness to learn has always been present. Very shortly this national army will be ready to join the troops who have for the past five months so gloriously upheld the noble traditions associated with the history of the British Army—and the deriders of British traditions will be forced to perform a quick-change *vol e face*.

The Chinese Government has decided to give rewards to the Chinese inventors of airships, says the *Peking Daily News*.

A small contingent of R.G.A. drawn from Tientsin and other ports arrived in the Colony yesterday en route for the front.

Kobe's St. Andrew's Society contributed ¥1,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund on St. Andrew's Day instead of holding the customary ball.

Messrs. L. E. P. Jones, G. V. Robins, P. Lamb and H. M. Hind, of Shanghai, who recently received commissions in the Army, have left for Home.

An article by Sir Francis Piggott on "The German Imperial-Colonial Blunder" is given first place in the November issue of the *Nineteenth Century*.

The death has occurred at Nagasaki, after a week's illness, of Mr. C. E. Boeddinghaus, who for over fifty years had been a resident of the port.

The only cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria and one British (imported) case of enteric fever.

For the purpose of convenience, the Chinese Government propose to ask the Bank of Communications to act as agent for the keeping of Customs revenue in ports where there are no branches of the Bank of China.

Among local Volunteers who are shortly leaving the Colony for the front are Mr. A. Murdoch (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) and Mr. R. A. Stokes, a local solicitor. The latter has a commission in a Yeomanry regiment.

Last week opium to the value of H.K. Tls. 50,000 was destroyed at the Signal Station, Pootung, Shanghai. The opium had been seized by the Chinese Maritime Customs during the past few months, and its destruction was witnessed by representatives of the Shanghai Magistrate and the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, the Pootung Magistrate and foreign officials of the Customs.

Rear-Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt, whose promotion to flag rank is announced, is not unknown to the old Triple Alliance. For his services during the Boxer outbreak as superintending transport officer at Weihaiwei he received the thanks of the German and Austrian Commander-in-Chief, and a few years later he was thanked by the Italian Chamber of Deputies for avenging the death of a naval officer belonging to that nation in Somaliland.

CAUGHT BY THE COAT-TAIL.

BOATMAN PREVENTS A CHINESE FROM COMMITTING SUICIDE.

The prompt action of a Chinese boatman in all probability saved the life of a would-be suicide recently. The boatman, who was standing on the Western Praya, observed a man walking along the sea-wall with a somewhat remarkable gait. The man approached quite closely, and then suddenly threw up his hands and attempted to jump into the water. The boatman, at the imminent risk of being pulled by the man's weight into the water, grabbed the other's coat, and held on to him, thus preventing the accomplishment of the would-be suicide's design.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the man, Wang Sui Wa by name, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. A clansman of the defendant appeared, and consented to pay his passage back to his native country, which is in Yunnan. Inspector O'Sullivan undertook to look after the man meanwhile, and his Worship in these circumstances ordered defendant's discharge.

GENERAL BARNARDISTON.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO JAPAN.

Before bringing his official visit to a close, Brigadier-General Barnardiston sent out, through the Kokusai Tsushin-sha, the following farewell message to the Japanese Press and public:—

"I cannot leave Japan without expressing, to as many as it is possible to reach through the medium of the Press, my deep appreciation of the warmth of the welcome which has been given to me and the officers of my staff in Japan, and also to my wife and daughter. I desire to take this means of thanking all those who were so good as to come and greet us, and also the kind donors of the beautiful presents which we have received, all of which we value greatly. We regret that we cannot remain longer in this lovely land, of which we carry so many pleasant recollections.

"I am convinced that the news of the enthusiastic reception with which we have been honoured will go far towards strengthening the Alliance between our two nations and will result in the preservation of peace and the advance of civilization in the East."

THE FUTURE OF YOUNG MEN OF BRITAIN.

"The young men of Britain, whom Kitchener cannot cajole, will furnish a splendid asset in the ultimate prosperity and glory of the German Empire, in which they are destined to occupy a most important place."—*Frankfurter Zeitung*.

PAINTING BRITAIN BLACK.

GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CHINA.

The Canton correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News* writing on the 17th inst. says:—

In the south, there are still articles and pamphlets issued, whose object is to bias the minds of Chinese readers, and inflame them against the British. One fails to see what serious advantage accrues to the authors from the publication of these fabrications, for the Chinese know little about foreign matters, and those few who take an intelligent interest in world-wide affairs are certainly unable to do anything serious to assist the Germans or thwart the British. Yet the work goes on.

That these emanate from German sources is clear enough, because many geographical names, which are translated into Chinese, appear also in their original form, and this is German and not English. The unworthy ambitions of the British are set forth and painted in the darkest colours. They have been a perfidious race for unnumbered years, it is said. They have conquered the lands that they have needed for their use without a thought for the feelings of those whom they have subdued. Recently they have determined to sweep into their lap that part of Asia that stretches from the Suez Canal even to the north of the Persian Gulf, and it is because of this, and because the Germans cannot let them proceed unopposed in their unrighteous march that England has declared war upon Germany.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Moreover, Britain, which poses before the world as a democratic country, has swept away all the chiefs that aforetime ruled in Egypt and in the Sudan, and has set up in their place a most tyrannical and autocratic government, whose one ambition is to get as much as can be squeezed out of the people and add as much glory as possible to the British nation. Therefore, it has been necessary to stir up the Egyptians to make a stand against their conquerors and therefore Germany, notwithstanding the fact that she is fighting a world war, has still undertaken the task of supporting Turkey in this righteous task.

CRIBS OF THESE LIES.

There is much more of the same sort of thing. The writer makes it out that Germany never wanted war with Great Britain, and it was nothing but the unconscionable jealousy of Britain, when she saw that Germany was at war with Russia and France, suddenly to attack her, and so to speak, stab her in the back. Amidst all this, however, there is the unblushing assumption that Germany will come out of the conflict victorious when her enemies will bite the dust, or if they do not get so close to the ground, they will have to kneel down and the foot of their conqueror will be placed upon their necks. What then will happen to Britain? The inference is clear enough. Moreover, all this is written to try to alienate the Chinese away from the obvious facts, and though, as I hinted above, I fail to see what good can come from this crusade, probably it will to some extent hinder for the time the good relations between Britain and China, and make the latter fear to stand too closely by the country that is to be humbled. Certainly some of the statements are disgracefully untrue, and it seems to me that the writers must know them to be false.

It is much to be regretted that some pen does not translate the British Blue Book into easy Chinese, and send it forth throughout the cities of China, which might to some extent act as an antidote to the poison that is now being published from German sources. But the time will come when the facts will be known even throughout China, and then those who have fabricated and published such falsehoods will have to stand naked before this people, and their name will be smirched because of what they are trying to do to-day.

GERMAN TRADE IN CHANGSHA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A Changsha correspondent, writing to the *N.Y. Daily News* says:—

So far, no British merchant has come to take over the export business of German firms. Although it is quite true that many of the young Germans who left Changsha for Tsingtao in August were not getting what a "living wage," still a great deal of business was being done, and if British merchants were to come here they could capture much of it. That there is very little intercourse between the British and the few non-missionary German residents left in the port is chiefly the result of the actions of the latter in the earlier days of the war, when they were more sure of winning than they are, perchance, to-day.

THE NAVAL ACTION OFF THE FALKLANDS.

ENTHUSIASM AT BRILLIANT ASSESSMENT OF BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

There were world-wide rejoicings throughout the Empire at the naval victory off the Falkland Islands, and much enthusiasm was shown in the United States.

The King telegraphed to Admiral Sturdee and his officers and men his congratulations.

General French says that the Army in France warmly congratulates the Navy on a brilliant victory and also the Admiralty on having practically swept the seas clear of the enemy. The British and French Admiralty have also congratulated the fleet.

The French Press has glowing comments on the brilliant assertion of British naval supremacy. Petrograd is also enthusiastic and the Argentine papers are overjoyed.

The secret of Admiral Sturdee's departure was well kept. He was supposed to be at the Admiralty working as Chief of the War Staff.

WHAT GERMANY REALLY THINKS.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN BERLIN.

THEY KNOW THEY ARE BEATEN.

FIGHTING TO OBTAIN THE BEST TERMS.

The present state of Germany, the difficulties with which she is confronted, and the growing despair of the official classes are subjects discussed in an important and weighty article which appears in the *Daily Telegraph* from the pen of an American, familiar with life in Berlin, who has recently returned from that city.

It would be a great mistake, he says, for the English nation to deceive themselves with the belief that the German people are opposed to the Prussian military clique.

THE WAR POPULAR.

At no time have the Emperor and the Crown Prince been more popular than at the present. At no time has the personal ascendancy of influence of the Emperor been greater. Even the extreme Socialists have joined hands with the Prussian Junker to see the war through. Those who expect to see a sudden outburst of Socialism which will force the Government to make peace are living in a fool's paradise. In just such a one were the Germans living when they believed the outbreak of war would be the signal for an insurrection in Ireland. Amongst the various German tribes the war is equally popular. There is no chance of the Bavarians, Saxons, or Württembergers breaking away from Prussia. All intend to stand or fall together.

THE GREAT HOPE OF THE ALLIES.

While the German losses have been immense there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of men.

There is one fact which both the German military and civil mind seems incapable of grasping. This is the futility of throwing away lives in continual offensive movements long after all real hope of their ultimate success has vanished. In this lies the great hope of the Allies. The German armies are slowly, but none the less surely, exhausting themselves in a series of minor offensive movements, long after the only prearranged grand offensive conceived before the war has failed.

The Germans do not understand the prowess or skill or numbers of the Russians, but they are firmly convinced that they can easily hold back the enemy, even although he may pass the frontier at points.

The Germans rely on the constant intervention of the Austrians on the Russian flank in any attempt to invade Germany through Poland, and also on the resistance of Cracow, which will guard the road to Breslau for a long time to come. I have noticed that all German plans of a defensive campaign against Russia are based on their own powers of resistance alone, and do not include any aid which Austria may be able to lend. The Germans still hope great things from the powerful Austrian armies, but they are building no castles in the air which may crumble away if these hopes are not realised.

AMMUNITION PROBLEM.

Germany has supplies of men to keep the war going for an indefinite period, and there is absolutely no shortage of food, but there is a terrible scarcity of rubber.

More serious still is the shortage of copper, which is essential for the manufacture of shells and ammunition. The Germans are very alarmed at their failure to obtain any further supplies of this all-precious material. They simply do not know which way to turn for it.

I have every reason to believe that the supply of gunpowder is causing the General Staff the gravest anxiety. They lack saltpetre and the nitrates necessary for its manufacture. They carefully avoid giving direct answers to all questions on this subject and prefer to turn them away with some feeble excuse. When asked why they are using old ammunition they state, "We wish to get rid of it." I do not mean to imply that there are not still immense reserves of ammunition in the country, but from my inquiries I am convinced that even on a scale vastly below the present they will be unable to carry on the war for this reason alone after next June. I am sure that the most vital considerations of this struggle are Germany's lack of copper and gunpowder or the essentials necessary to make the various explosives now in use.

WILL THE FLEET COME OUT?

With regard to the inactivity of the fleet the writer of the article says:—

I have talked with many Germans over the inactivity of their fleet. I have pointed out that there is not a single case in the history of naval warfare where a fleet which had allowed itself to be blockaded has ever emerged safely or with credit from the struggle. I am convinced that the Germans will do anything rather than seriously risk their fleet in a general action. They regard its safety and retention intact as being essential to any peace negotiations with the Allies. They would rather lose large stretches of land than risk the total destruction of this weapon peculiarly forged for use against England. I consider it extremely improbable that the Germans will come out and really fight at sea. They may attempt short excursions and raids, but will never risk having their lines of communication cut.

ADMISSIONS OF DEFEAT.

Discussing the ultimate outcome of the war, the writer says:—

In their inner hearts the German official classes realise quite well that there can only be one result to the present struggle in Europe. They know, in fact, that they are beaten. They realise that the odds against them are too great. They are fighting now to obtain the best terms possible. They are determined to fight to the bitter end rather than yield, and they are equally determined to hold on to Belgium and to preserve their fleet, as they are the only two weapons left with which they can obtain favourable terms. They hope by prolonging the war to exhaust the patience and endurance of the Allies. They hope to offer such a strenuous resistance on both frontiers that rather than continue the war the Allies will meet them halfway.

I have spoken with many who frankly admit they expect to lose Alsace and Lorraine. On their eastern front they expect to lose part of East Prussia so that Russia can straighten out its frontier. They expect Austria to be Galicia for a like reason. All they hope is to preserve the unity of Germany and to save what remains of the empire. The official classes, society, in fact all those who know, keep up a smiling face. At heart they are in despair, because they know that, however long they continue their resistance, before a year is out the lack of certain essentials in the destruction of mankind will bring them up against a stone wall, in which there is no exit except by the acknowledgment of their defeat.

IN THE TRENCHES.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.

The following extract is from a descriptive account communicated by an Eyewitness present with General Headquarters:—

November 23rd, 1914.

As regards the progress on our immediate front affairs remain *en statu quo*, and there is no change to record except a climatic one, which has in this quarter, really affected both sides more than any operations. The cold which set in on the 20th has continued without break. For three days hard frost was accompanied by brilliant sunshine; but to-day, though the cold continues, the sky is clouded over. According to local authorities and gazetteers the climate of the Pas de Calais is not subject to extremes of temperature, so it is to be hoped that the present severe weather, which is causing great hardship to the troops, in spite of the welcome sunshine, may prove to be only a cold "snap."

It is true that since the snow has frozen hard the men in the firing line are no longer suffering the misery of living in mud and slush which culminated on the evening of the 19th, but it is almost impossible for them to keep warm at night in the open trenches. To give some idea of what life means under such conditions it may be mentioned that many men are so stiff that they have to be lifted out on relief and that some have been admitted to hospital suffering from frostbite. Beyond the hardship inflicted on individuals, the change in the weather has chiefly affected aerial reconnaissance and the question of transport.

The former has been much facilitated in two ways. In the bright sunlight and through the clear atmosphere the whole landscape is very clearly visible even from the height at which our aviators are forced to fly by the hostile anti-aircraft guns, while against the white background of snow, entrenchments, roads, transports, rolling stock, and troops show up most distinctly. On the other hand, the present cold experienced at high altitudes, intensified by the speed at which the aeroplanes travel through the air, greatly increases the rigour of the work. In spite of the employment of every device for retaining warmth, both pilots and observers have on some recent occasions returned so numb that they have had to be lifted from their machines.

The difficulty of transport and communication has to some extent been reduced by the cold, for as the coating of ice has been worn off or ground up the *pave* has become far less slippery than it was when damp and greasy, while for the heavy motor-lorries the frozen ground on the sides of the roads is naturally better than a foot of slippery mud.

THE UNSOUNDED CHARGE.

A BERKSHIRE MAN'S STORY OF A SURPRISE.

How German brutality was avenged by the 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment is told by Lance-Corporal Wimpenny, of that regiment, in a letter from the front to a friend at Wokingham. He says:—

We had been in the trenches under shell fire for three days when the Germans found that they could not crush us by fair means. They drove all the women and children they could find across the danger zone, and advanced behind their cover. We should have fired by rights, but when the commanding officer looked over his shoulder he said, "Boys, I was going to ask a question, but I can see the answer in your eyes." He added, "These were his last words, for his right shoulder was smashed to pieces a moment later by shrapnel."

We waited our time, and the enemy were fairly caught. The charge was given by word of mouth, and not sounded as it usually is by trumpet. The strange part was that we had got close up before the Germans discerned our movements, and it was then too late for them to extend. Some fought well. . . . Out of 1,500 Germans only five were left standing and they were captured.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S STORIES OF NIGHT FIGHTING.

An amusing letter from a soldier describing the tricks played in the trenches has been published by the *Echo de Paris*.

The writer says: "At first the 'Boches' used to catch us napping, but now we pay them back in their own coin. In the evening, as soon as it is dark, we start off, crawling in batches of ten, turn and turn about, with our wallets full of empty meat tins, and when we are within 150 yards of the 'Boches,' still flat on our stomachs, we gently deposit our tins, and then quickly make our way back to our trenches. "At about eleven o'clock or midnight we start to shout, 'Forward, forward, fix bayonets,' but, of course, we don't budge. The 'Boches,' thinking that we are going to skedaddle, come out of their burrows and make for us. When they get to our tins they trip up over them and kick them, making a loud din."

"We know exactly how far the tins are off, and have our sights fixed accordingly. Then we let fly at them. Result next morning, thirty or forty 'Boches,' sometimes more, laid out. We have practically no losses."

In the middle of November, the Manchester figure for recruiting was 50,000; that of Glasgow over 30,000.

THE WAR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A NOVEL NAVAL COMBAT.

MODERN CRUISERS VERSUS AIRCRAFT AND SUBMARINES.

BRITISH SEAPLANES ATTACK GERMAN WARSHIPS.

LONDON, December 27th.
10.45 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that seven naval seaplanes, at daylight on Christmas Day, attacked German warships lying in Schilling road, off Cuxhaven. The seaplanes were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force with submarines. Two German Zeppelins and four seaplanes along with several submarines attacked the British squadron, whereupon a novel combat ensued between the most modern cruisers and the enemy's aircraft and submarines.

The British swiftly out-maneuvred the submarines, while the guns of the *Undaunted* and the *Arcturion* easily put the Zeppelins to flight.

The British vessels remained for three hours off the enemy's coast without the enemy's ships appearing and without being harmed.

Six British airmen returned safely, but Flight Commander Hewlett's seaplane was seen wrecked. His fate is unknown.

British bombs were discharged on points of military significance, but the damage done cannot be estimated.

A GERMAN REPORT.

The *Lokalanzeiger* states that four British airmen dropped bombs on the island of Langeoog on Christmas Day.

[Langeoog is a Prussian island in the province of Hanover.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

ACTIVITY OF AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, December 27th.
5.50 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

A German dirigible dropped ten bombs on Nancy, in the middle of the town, without having any military grounds for doing so. Our aeroplanes, on the other hand, bombarded aviation sheds at Frescati, one of the stations at Metz, where movements of trains had been reported, and also the barracks of St. Privat at Metz.

Our troops made further progress in Upper Alsace on the heights which dominate Cernay, and repulsed several attacks in this region.

From the Sea to the Lys the day was calm, with intermittent cannonading. There is nothing to report from the Lys to the Oise.

There have been artillery duels along the Aisne and in Champagne.

The enemy, after a violent bombardment, counter-attacked in Perthes, attempting to regain trenches they had lost. The attack was immediately repulsed by our artillery and infantry.

We progressed slightly in Argonne and also at St. Hubert, where a company gained between a hundred and two hundred metres. We bombarded a ravine, causing the enemy to evacuate several trenches.

Two German attacks against a redoubt at Bois Brule, east of St. Mihiel, were repulsed.

A dirigible dropped ten bombs between St. Privat and Metz.

LONDON, December 28th.
1.30 a.m.

The Paris evening official *communiqué* states that the enemy, after directing a heavy artillery and infantry fire all night against our positions at Laboisselle and the vicinity, delivered two unsuccessful consecutive attacks. We hold strongly the trenches which were captured near Puissele. We are consolidating the occupation of the ground which has been won near the trench of Calonne on the heights of the Meuse.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN DEFEATED AND SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, December 27th.
10.00 p.m.

A message from Petrograd says that the Tsar has arrived at the Front.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—

To-day there has been mostly an artillery duel in the region of Rawka and Bzura. The German attacks were successfully repelled, and we dislodged the enemy on the lower Nida, from the village of Vislica.

The Austrians again put up an obstinate resistance, and endeavoured to entrench. We then drove them across the river. We also repelled the Austrians from the line, formed by Tuchow and Olpiny. The enemy abandoned ten quick-firers, forty-three officers, and over 2,500 men.

We continued to pursue the Austrians, who were retreating in disorder, capturing another eight quick-firers and 1,000 men. We occupied the left bank of the Biala, near Siedliczka.

We also defeated the Austrians on the line formed by Zmigrod and Dukla. On Christmas Day the enemy were in full retreat. During the battles here the Austrians suffered enormous losses, and 10,000 prisoners were captured.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE REPORTED CESSION OF RUSSIAN SAKHALIN. AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, December 27th.
5.50 p.m.

The report of the cession of Russian Sakhalin is officially and emphatically denied at Petrograd.

ITALY'S PROTECTIVE MEASURES AT VALONA.

LONDON, December 28th.

The regiment of Bersagliere lands at Valona to-morrow, replacing the bluejackets.

[The Bersagliere is an Italian regiment. Valona (or Avlona) is the a seaport of Epirus.]

THE BATTLES FOR YPRES.

TREMENDOUS ASSAULTS ON OUR LINES.

THE PRUSSIAN GUARD CUT UP.

The following descriptive account communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters forms part of a narrative of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—

The diminution in force of what may be described as the German *Drang nach Osten* in this quarter has not lasted long. The section of front to the north of us was the first to meet the recrudescence of violence in the shape of an attack by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Dixmude and Bixschote. Our turn came next, and after eight days of a comparative relaxation of pressure—from Tuesday, the 3rd, to Tuesday, the 10th—the 11th saw a repetition of the great attempt to break through our line to the French coast.

What was realized might happen has happened. In spite of the immense losses suffered by the enemy during the five days' attack against Ypres, which lasted from October 29th to the end of this month, the cessation of their more violent efforts on the latter day was not an abandonment of the whole project but a temporary relinquishment of the main offensive until fresh troops should be massed to carry on what was proving to be a somewhat costly and difficult operation.

Meanwhile, as has been pointed out, the interval was employed in endeavouring to wear out the Allies by repeated local attacks of varying force and to shatter them by a prolonged and concentrated bombardment. By the 11th, therefore, it seems that they must have considered that they had attained both objects, for on that day, as will be described, recommenced the desperate battle for the possession of Ypres and its neighbourhood. Though the struggle has not yet come to an end, this much can be said:—The Germans have gained some ground, but they have not captured Ypres. In repulsing the enemy so far we have naturally suffered heavy casualties. But battles of this fierce and prolonged nature cannot but be costly to both sides; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have foiled the enemy in what appears at present to be his main object in the western theatre of operations and have inflicted upon him a greater loss on him than those suffered by ourselves.

To carry on the narrative for the three days, the 10th, 11th and 12th November. Tuesday, the 10th, was for us uneventful. Beyond our left flank the enemy advanced in force against the French, but were repulsed. On our left, however, along the greater part of our front the shelling was less severe; and no infantry attacks took place. South-east of Ypres the enemy kept up a very heavy bombardment against our line as well as that of the French; and on our left coast the situation remained unchanged, both sides contenting themselves with a furious cannonade.

In our centre the Germans retained their hold on the small extent of ground they had gained from us, but in doing so incurred heavy loss from our artillery and machine gun fire. Incidentally, one of the houses held by them was so knocked about by our fire that its defenders bolted. On their way to the rear they were met by reinforcements under an officer who halted them, evidently in an endeavour to persuade them to return. While the parley was going on one of our machine guns was quietly moved to a position of vantage whence it opened a most effective fire on the group. On our right one of the enemy's gaps which was being pushed towards our line was attacked by us and all the men in it were captured.

THE ATTACK BY THE GUARD CORPS. As has been said, Wednesday, the 11th, was another day of desperate fighting. So soon as day broke the Germans opened on our trenches to the north and south of Menin-Ypres Road what was probably the most furious artillery fire that they have yet employed against us, and a few hours later followed up this bombardment by an infantry assault in force. This was carried out by the 1st and 4th Brigades of the Guard Corps, which, as we now know from prisoners, had been sent for in order to make a supreme effort to capture Ypres, that task having proved too heavy for the Infantry of the Line.

As the attackers surged forward they were met by our frontal fire, and since they were moving diagonally across part of our front were also taken in flank by artillery, rifles, and machine guns. Though their casualties before they reached our line must have been enormous, such was their resolution and the momentum of the mass that, in spite of the splendid resistance of our troops, they succeeded in breaking through our line in three places near distance into the woods behind our trenches, but were counter-attacked and again enfiladed by machine guns and driven back to the line of trenches, a certain portion of which they succeeded in holding, in spite of our efforts to expel them. What their total losses must have been during the advance can to some extent be gauged from the fact that the number of dead left in the

woods behind our line alone amounted to 700.

A simultaneous effort made to the south of the road, as part of the same operation, though carried out by the Guard Corps, failed entirely, for when the attacking infantry massed in the woods close to our line our guns opened upon them with such effect that they did not push the assault home.

As generally happens in operations in wooded country, the fighting was to a great extent carried on at close quarters and was of the most desperate and confused description. Indeed, the scattered bodies of the enemy who penetrated into the woods in rear of our position could neither go backwards nor forwards, and were nearly all killed or captured. The portion of the line south-east of Ypres held by us was heavily shelled, but did not undergo any very serious infantry attack. That occupied by the French, however, was both bombarded and forcedly assaulted. On the rest of our front, save for the usual bombardment, all was comparatively quiet. On the right one of our trenches was mined and then abandoned. So soon as it was occupied by the enemy the charges were fired, and several Germans were blown to pieces.

A GERMAN FORCE ANNIHILATED. Thursday, the 12th, was marked by a partial lull in the fighting all along our line. To the north of us the German force, which had crossed the Yser and entrenched on the bank was annihilated by a night attack with the bayonet executed by the French. Slightly to the south the enemy was forced back for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. Immediately to our left the French were strongly attacked and driven back a short distance, our extreme left having to conform to the movement. But our Allies soon recovered the ground they had lost, which enabled us to advance also. To the south-east of Ypres, the enemy's snipers were very active. On our centre and right the enemy's bombardment was maintained, but nothing worthy of special note occurred.

The fact that on this day the advance against our line in front of Ypres was not pushed home after such an effort as had been made on Wednesday tends to show that for the moment at least the attacking troops had had enough.

Although the failure of this great attack by the Guard Corps to accomplish its object cannot yet be described as a decisive event, it possibly marks the culmination, if not the close, of a second stage in the attempt to capture Ypres, and is therefore not without significance. It has also a dramatic interest of its own. Having once definitely failed to achieve its object by means of sheer weight of numbers, as already explained, and having done their best to wear us down in the manner already described, the Germans brought up fresh picked troops to carry Ypres salient by an assault from north, south, and east.

That the Guard Corps should have been selected to act against the eastern edge of the salient may perhaps be taken as a proof of the necessity felt by the Germans to gain this point in the line, and their dogged perseverance in the pursuance of their objective claims our whole-hearted admiration. The failure of one great attack, heralded as it was by impassioned appeals to the Emperor himself, but carried out by partially trained men, has been only the signal for another desperate effort in which the place of honour was assigned to the *Corps d'Elite* of the German Army.

HISTORY REPEATED. It must be admitted that that corps has retained that reputation for courage and contempt of death which it earned in 1870, when Emperor William I., after the battle of Gravelotte, wrote "My Guard has found its grave in front of St. Privat." And the swarms of men who came up so bravely to the British rifles in the woods round Ypres repeated the tactics of 47 years ago when their dense columns falling upon the slopes of St. Privat melted away under the fire of the French.

READINESS TO SURRENDER.

Soldiers say that during the bad weather Germans show an exceptional readiness to surrender. Little parties of men, broken in body and soul, are continuously staggering out of their lines with their hands up.

"FOR TAKING WARSAW."

RUSSIANS ENJOY KAISER'S GIFT TO GERMAN SOLDIERS.

A Petrograd paper publishes a letter from a lieutenant at the Vistula front, which relates the capture of a German train loaded with Christmas comforts for the German soldiers, principally warm clothing.

Notices were especially attracted, however, by five cars entirely laden with chocolate. On examination each package proved to bear the following inscription:—

"The Emperor to the gallant troops of Germany for taking Warsaw."

The lieutenant genially adds: "The inscription greatly improved the flavour of the contents for the Russians."

THE CHANCES OF WAR.

BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED AND FIRED ON.

GERMANS STARVED OUT OF A TRENCH.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

BOULOGNE, November 25th.

In the recent fighting in the northern battle line fortune has played strange tricks with isolated bodies of men who have been cut off from their regiments. Sometimes they have been captured; sometimes they have been shot down when in the exigencies of the moment no prisoners could be taken; at least on one occasion they have had too much to be released and sent back to their own lines. Three incidents which have been related to me illustrate these phases of the chances of war.

There is the story, well authenticated, of a company of British infantry who advanced too far beyond the main line. They were cut off and surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy. There was nothing for it but surrender. They were disarmed, and expected to be conducted immediately to the rear of the German lines. Greatly to their astonishment the German officer in command of their captors, addressing them in excellent English, told them to return to their lines; they could go. They went gladly. But they had not gone far before the enemy opened fire on them. It was not a regulated fire. "They took 'pot shots' at us," my informant said. "We ran like hares cursed by hounds—zig-zag to make their aim more difficult." Most of us, any-way, reached our trenches.

In another part of the line only 100 metres separated the French and German trenches. The enemy, observing that the French had quit one of their trenches, determined to occupy it. A battalion of infantry was detailed for the purpose. They advanced silently in the night, crawling towards the trench. But they were detected. The alarm was given and a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire was opened upon them. They recoiled and there was a movement of retreat. But their officers urged them forward at the revolver's muzzle. They sprang up and made a dash for the trench. Only 150 entered it. When morning broke they found themselves hemmed in. They had no chance of escaping alive.

A French officer was commanded to capture them. His first idea was to take the trench at the point of the bayonet. His second was to starve the valiant men into surrender. A cordon of French troops was drawn round the trench. For five days the besieged held out hoping for relief. Then a wounded German was sent to them to invite them to surrender. He carried a letter assuring them that if they surrendered their lives would be spared. The brave men replied, "We wish to surrender because we are dying of hunger."

CAPTURE OF MORE "EMDEN" MEN.

It was reported at Singapore on the 14th inst., that the British collier *Edford* was recaptured by the *Empress of Japan* on the 11th instant off Padang (west coast of Sumatra). There were three officers and fourteen men of the *Edmund* on board. They were almost without food when captured, and offered no resistance.

HORRIBLE TREACHERY.

So used have the Belgians become to small bodies of Germans surrendering since the cold weather set in that they were recently led into a trap, the manner of which emphasises the fact, so frequently apparent, that the Germans are totally without conscience or honour in their way of making war. Following upon the surrender of several small parties of Germans, a body of two or three hundred left their trenches and waved a white flag in token of surrender. They advanced a little way and waited for an escort of Belgians. Four hundred were told off to fetch these prisoners in.

The Belgians advanced, and when within a hundred yards or so the body of Germans divided into two, and three machine-guns which had been in hiding behind them swept the four hundred Belgians. This horrible treachery met with such success that hardly a score of the Belgians escaped. This episode was related by a British officer who was in the Belgian lines at the time.

EXISTENCE AFTER DEATH.

"A TREMENDOUS STATEMENT" BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

Sir Oliver Lodge made some remarkable statements in a lecture on "Religion and Science" which he delivered recently in the Browning Hall, Walworth. "We ourselves are not limited to the few years that we live on this earth," said Sir Oliver. "We shall go on after it. We shall certainly continue to exist; we shall certainly survive. I say it on definite scientific ground. I say it because I know that certain friends of mine still exist, because I have talked to them."

"Communication is possible. One must obey the laws; one must find out the traditions. I don't say it is easy. It is possible, and I have conversed with them as I could; converse with anyone in this audience now. And, being scientific men, they have given proofs that it was really they—not some personation, not something emanating from myself."

"I tell you with all the strength of conviction which I can muster that the fact is so—that these people still take an interest in what is going on, that they still help us and know far more about things than we do, and that they are able from time to time to communicate. I know this is a tremendous statement—a tremendous conclusion. I don't think any of us, I don't think I myself, realise how great a conclusion it is."

"The conclusion is that the survival of existence is scientifically proved by careful scientific investigation, and that of itself leads us to a perception of the unity running through all states of existence. If you once step over the boundary there is no limit to the higher intelligences until you come to the Infinite Intelligence itself. There is no stopping. You must go on until you come to God."

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ECZEMA SPREAD FROM HEAD TO FOOT

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16, Leonard St., Warrington, Lancs., Eng.—"When my little boy was six months old he had a very bad attack of eczema which spread all over his body from head to foot. He looked such a sight, for he had to be wrapped up in bandages as the sores would not be wet. The sores came like plagues which used to burst and sometimes the pain was so great that it sent him into convulsions. His head was such a terrible sight that I was ashamed to take him out."

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[96-10]

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In the case of Shares on the London Register:—
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A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1914. [1495]

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all American Citizens intending to travel in Italy, France and French colonies, and Germany must possess PASSPORTS and all Passports must be issued by the Consular or Diplomatic Representatives of the respective Countries. It is advisable also that Americans travelling to other European Countries should have Passports properly issued.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
American Consul-General.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1914. [1463]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—
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Education in Agriculture.
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Egypt a British Protectorate.
Chinese Moslems and the War.
China's Parliament.
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Political Crisis in Japan.

Hongkong.
Cargo at Tsingtau.
Kowloon Flour Mill Collapses.
Appointments.
Supreme Court.
The Prevention of Piracy.
Yuletide in Hongkong.
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A Scene in Wanchai.
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Six Weeks on the Seas in War Time.
Y.W.C.A. Sale of Work.
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Hongkong Police Promotions.
British Efforts for German Trade.
The Floating Mines Danger.
The Coronation of the Japanese Emperor.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Embargo on Export Removal.
Proposed University for the Straits Settlements.
Company Meetings:—
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Money-Changers.
A Griffin's Christmas Diary.
Christmas in Hongkong.
British Soldier's Death in Hongkong.
Hongkong Clerk's Tragic Death.
Death of Mr. J. A. Maitland.
Attempted Robbery in the Eastern District.
F.M.S. An Industry.
Miss Knapton School.
European Motorist and Indian Sentries.
Wedding at the Cathedral.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Telegrams.
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Nerve Tumors in Handwriting.
Chinese Bank Attacked by Pirates.
Accident to the "Benlawers".
Local Sport.
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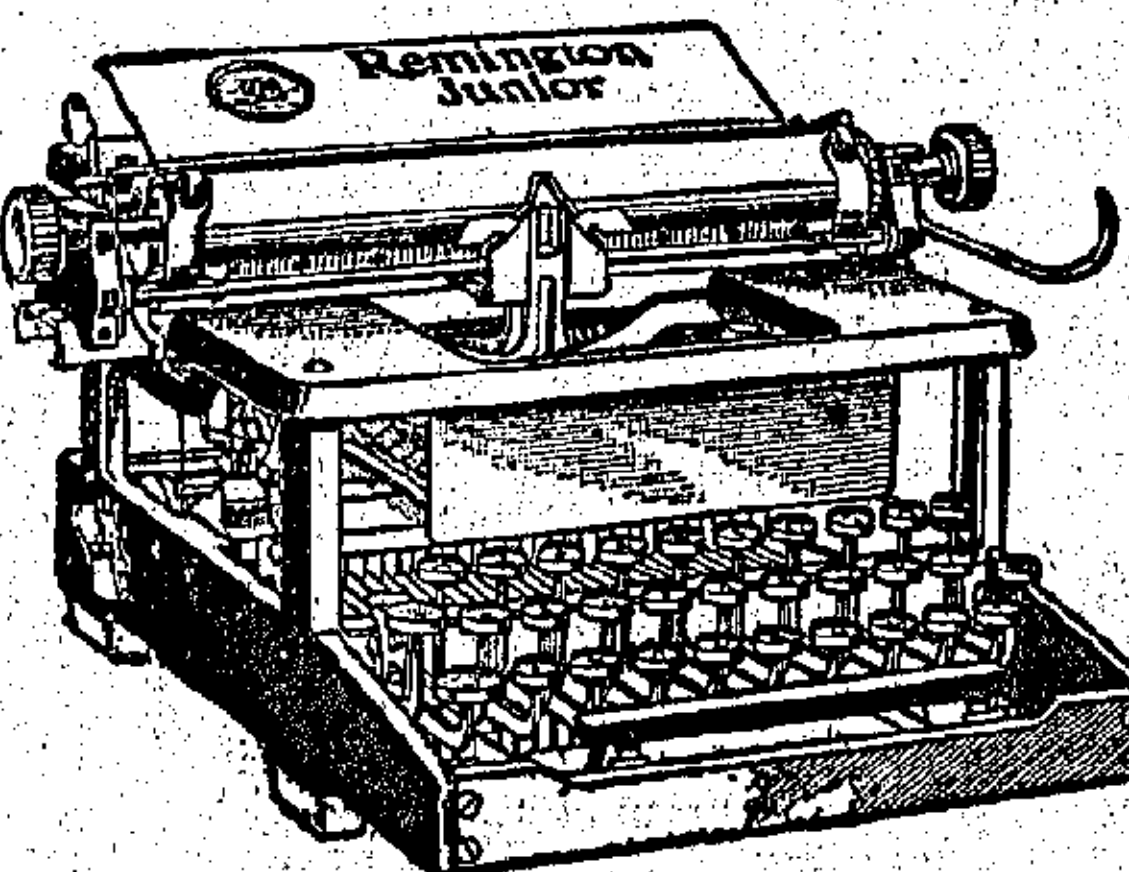
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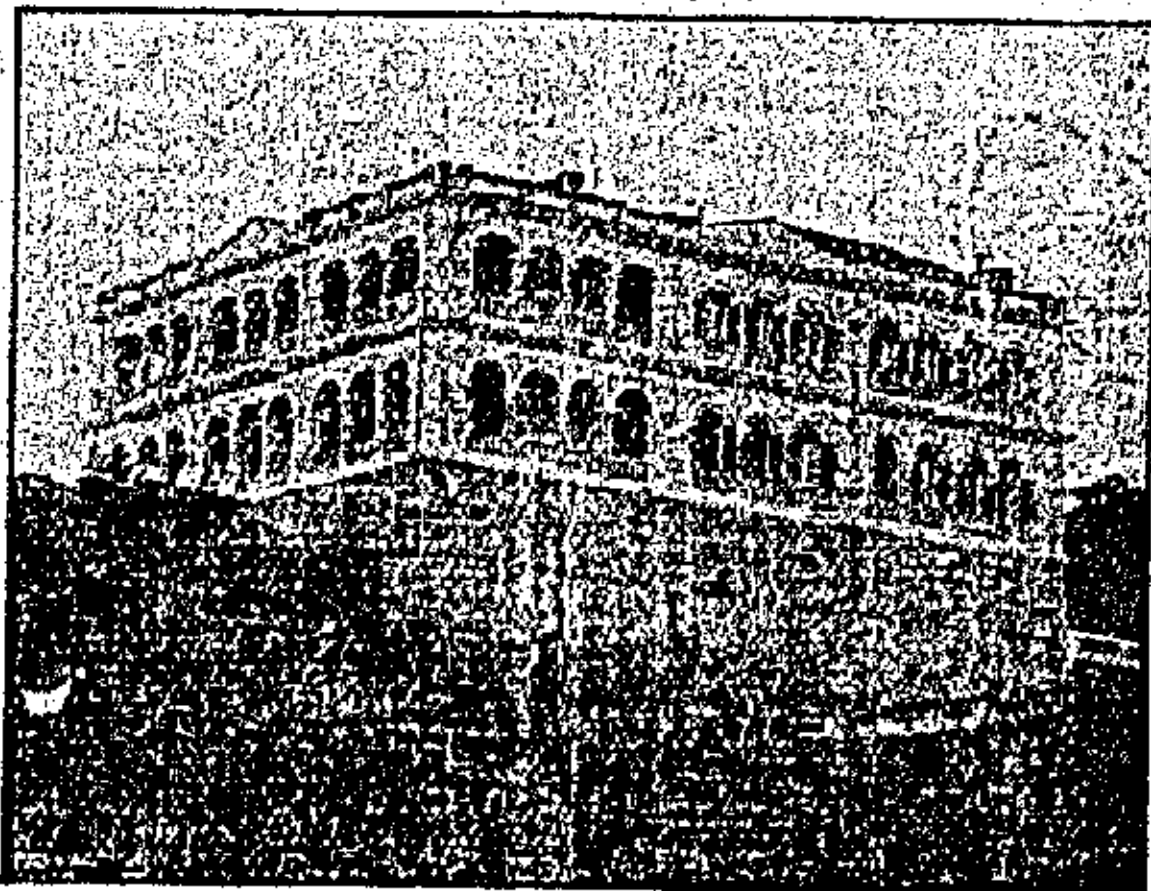
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KIENLUING PORCELAIN.

PLAQUES, POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PICTURES INLAIN IN

WOOD, ETC., ETC.

ALSO

A FEW PIECES OF FINELY CARVED SOOCHOW RED WOOD.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the
articles offered.

On View from SATURDAY, the 26th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

AUCTIONER.

[1467]

TO LET

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [1323]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Frays, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1361]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road,
Tennis Court.

Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1305]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired,
Repainted and thoroughly Renovated.
Complete Installation of Electric Lights,
including Fittings. Can be occupied
immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road
Now under repair. Can be renovated and
repeated to suit tenant's taste. Garden and
Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
10, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

TO LET

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELILIOS TERRACE.

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st February, 1915.

NO. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON
VILLAS) Furnished.

"KIRKENDOA" Furnished, No. 122,
Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path,
No. 69, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL,"
Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1087]

Wm. & A. Napier
The Wine Merchants of the East.

JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Weak blood

means lack of nourishment to every part of the body and results in loss of energy, impaired vitality and poor health. SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood and provides nourishment for muscles and bones, nerves and brain. For weakly men, women and children all doctors recommend genuine

SCOTT'S
Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

[1428-3]

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUPOF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIMEFOR
STUBBORN COUGHSBRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. For all kinds of
BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL,
DISCHARGES, WOUNDS, FLEAS, AND STAMPS, AND
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL SKIN DISEASES.
PREPARED BY DR. J. GRIMAULT, 10, RUE DE LA
PAIX, PARIS. NEW YORK DEPOT: 10, NASSAU ST.,
NEW YORK. LONDON DEPOT: 10, NASSAU ST.,
LONDON. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE THE
THERAPIE. READ THE WORD "THERAPIE" IN
BRIEF, GOVT. STAMP ATTACHED TO ALL GENUINE PACKAGES.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Dec., 1914, to 4th Jan., 1915.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Days of Month	Height	Height
Tues.	29	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
		8 31 4	2 2 3
Wed.	30	6 55 6	0 21 3
		9 31 4	2 39 1
Thurs.	31	7 23 7	0 56 3
		10 22 4	3 14 1
Fri.	1	7 14 7	1 31 3
		8 33 8	2 55 7
Sat.	2	11 31 4	0 42 0
		9 9 8	2 33 3
Sun.	3	11 57 4	0 50 0
		9 10 8	3 11 3
Mon.	4	10 22 4	0 53 0
		10 31 8	3 46 3

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression as business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally all.

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"
PRINTING WORKS.
Turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

TALES FROM THE TRENCHES.

THE THIN KHAKI LINE.

An officer in the Army Service Corps writes:—
You know, reading the home papers—I could almost wish that a horde of these gentry could descend on old England's shores. I don't think anything but that will ever arouse them to the awfulness of the thing that the thin (very, very thin in some places) khaki line in the trenches out here is fighting hard to keep them; and that very thin line is doing every day something that has never been equalled even by the thin red line of bygone days. I am not patting myself on the back, for my work lies behind the trenches, and I take off my hat to every mother's son that is there. I should have thought that the recruits to the new Army would have exceeded the second million by now, and yet they don't seem to have got the first completed yet. If they could only take the youth of England on a personally-conducted tour along our lines here so that they could realize what we are up against, I think they'd join in a body; but, failing that, the best way to back them up would be a hundred thousand Germans landing in England. I don't suppose they'd get very far, still they would bring home to the smug armchair brigade as nothing else ever will something at least of the awful way in which Belgium and part of France has suffered. Those who are out here are doing miracles.

In the meantime, however confident one may be of the result, we are still a long way off that salvation, and the present battle is still raging backwards and forwards as fiercely as ever. As you said in your other letter, the old Scottish have done splendidly and, I am afraid, have lost rather heavily, but there isn't one regiment in the firing line that is doing better than another; they are all doing their best, and a splendid best, too.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

A major in the Royal Field Artillery writes:—
We have had, on the whole, excellent sport. The bags have been heavy, and the birds strong and well-matured for the most part. In some of the coverts, however, we found the birds not so forward. In these there were a good many "decoys" and old coots. They came over the guns well, however, and sufficed to keep us occupied, although they did not give us much trouble in adding them to the bags. We are having a few days' rest now and I am very grateful, since during the last week I only had 10 hours' sleep all told. Also I am a little weary of living in a damp-hole with wet feet and moist clothing. It seems to me we are in for a winter campaign and must prepare to meet it. They tell me the people at home are nervous about a few bombs being dropped by Zeppelins. They ought to come out here—one feels quite lonely if one doesn't hear one firing for five minutes. The rationing of the troops has been extraordinarily good. I think if you were to give men the choice of being here or on manoeuvres they would all plump for active service on account of the grub.

An officer in the Leicesters writes:—
The shooting season is proving excellent, game very plentiful, fat and strong on the wing. Last year's birds are now beginning to give place to large broods of younger birds not so well fed and more easily frightened. I must say the French have looked after us all most awfully well so far. Their generosity both as a nation and individually has been too splendid, but as you may imagine, the wear and tear of this game, when you live out in the cold, inhospitable mud day and night and never have a chance to wash your own dirty self, much less your very few articles of clothing, is almost unbelievable. It is an extraordinary animal existence, which, when the fog is once broken, has its good points. But, by Jove, you wait till I get back to civilization, and comfort, and houses, and hot tea again! By the way, you can't think what joy awaits me in the morning (the very early morning about 2.30 a.m.) when, after hours and hours of watching and listening and peering into the darkness, a letter finds its way up the trenches to me! It has been really a godsend sometimes; it brings one back to civilization and the knowledge that it is in one's pocket waiting to be read when the blessed dawn appears is like a strong balm and soda. I say, do you think you could try the experiment of sending me a small pot of real cream? That would make things look up a bit—in fact I can't describe the probable effect.

THE GURKHA'S SURPRISE.

An Artillery officer writes on November 28th:—
The Gurkhas are funny little people. The other night I went to their headquarters and asked for someone to hold my horse. One of the Gurkha guard was woken up to do it. He did not know what his job was to be, but he came out prepared for anything, with his kukri in his hand and his eyes gleaming. He was quite disappointed when he found he had to put his armoury away and only hold a horse. They were very funny coming over in the boat, I believe. When they had been on the sea for two whole days without seeing land they became very perturbed. "Without doubt the captain of the ship has lost his way," they said, but they counselled together and decided at last that all was well. Someone asked them how the captain knew where to go. They led him to the stern of the vessel and pointed to the long wake of water boiling behind them, and with a smile as broad as the greatness of the discovery. "Without doubt," he follows the path." They are settling down now and fighting very well and with terrific zeal, especially when they are allowed to get out of their trenches and go for the Germans. Two Sikhs, finding themselves tired of sitting still, wandered forth the other evening and returned later to the commanding officer. "Sahib," they said, "We found a man with a rifle; here is the rifle."

A PICTURESQUE COLLECTION.

An officer on the Staff of the Anglo-French expedition to the Cameroons writes:—
Here we are embarked on an absolutely unique invasion by sea of an enemy's colony. However, it's the enemy's seeking, not ours.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S
SEASONABLE WEAR
IN THE
NEWEST STYLES.

INDO-CHINA BRICKS, TILES, PIPES
COMPANY, LIMITED.

BEST FIRE-BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and L-shore.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 289.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

[1048-2]

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. It you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangement of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (35 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

[155-4]

and it will be no picnic. There are said to be 3,000 white soldiers in the Cameroons and any number of coloured men. The French Sommelese troops are magnificent and were of greatest assistance to Waffs in recent Togoland show. They fire a volley and then go in with the bayonet on the "coupe-coupe" (a sort of kukri), which our men also carry. We left—early in September, are now off—been here two days taking off people and stores aboard. You never saw such "samples" of every conceivable person, from staff officers who look as though straight from Piccadilly, to native carriers clothed in a soiled duster! Officers by the score—fewer men.

The British cruiser—the French cruiser—with two or three colliers complete the flotilla—quite a formidable fleet! The —, the —, and the — are already making themselves as unpleasant as they can off the Cameroons. The coast from D— here is all the same—flat, stale, and unprofitable, low-lying bush, fringed by white surf, then again beyond the blue sea; above it the cloud-studded sky, *voilà tout*. Duala is the most important town and lies some miles up the Cameroons river, in which the Germans have sunk ships nine miles down. General — says the Germans themselves consider Duala absolutely impregnable. Besides all us soldiers we have two civil surgeons, three nurses, a political officer, a guide, and a financial agent, an Anglican priest, and a Roman priest in white nightgown get-up, two bush niggers deserted from Cameroons M.I., ruffianly looking carriers galore. Nigerian railway and transport and survey map, a few Hansa Waffs—their fingers and toes stained scarlet with heena—in fact, a veritable Barmy and Bailey circus. All have to come aboard from the rocky steamer or juggling surf boat in the famous "Mummy Chair," hoisted dangling on the end of a rope by a donkey engine winch, and beginning and ending its career in the arms of half a dozen yelling ape-boys!

Off Forcados, one of the mouths of the Niger, and a forsaken looking spot, a few houses on a mangrove swamp. Sailed again few hours later, having added a couple smaller transports to our flotilla. Poured all next day; it's the height of rainy season in Cameroons, which will be jolly work marching (?) through mangrove swamps! Some of our ship's boats swept the river for mines, and then we blew up the wrecks with gun-cotton and dynamite. The — forced her way up the river and bombarded the forts, killed 11, wounded 15; the — rammed her, a sort of fire ship full of dynamite, lost eight killed, six captured, all white men, taking no count of niggers. It was work at very close quarters. When — had to draw out of range, — kept still at it, and shelled to such effect that soon after

Duala hoisted white flag and "surrendered unconditionally." We had set fire to the Governor's yacht and bombarded half the town before they realized we were there! All was done so quietly and quickly. The wireless they dismantled before surrendering. We soon took possession, but have much more yet to do.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- 1.—Gunner C. F. Young is permitted to resign, dated 24th December, 1914.
- 2.—The Orderly Sergeant is to keep a list of the names of the N.C.O. and men on duty is placed in the Orderly Room each day.
- 3.—Parades for to-day:—
5.00 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following:—
Recruits:—Scott's Company—
Ptes. N. J. Austin, D. C. Beddell, A. J. Dennis, C. Edgcombe, J. Gibb, H. Kennedy (No. 1569), R. T. Barton, A. Keith and C. Woodhead. Sgt. Major Colley, D.C.L.I., will attend.
- 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co., 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.
- Remainder, Musketry and Bayonet Exercises under Co. Officers.

DETAIL.

- 4.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant, Corpl. E. B. Reel. To furnish Guard to-night: No. 2 Section Artillery.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irrregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always have a box of Martin's Pills in the home, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills have been recommended by some of the most eminent medical authorities of the world, and are sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
— MARTIN'S —
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

NEW VICTOR
RECORDS

AND

VICTROLAS

RECEIVED

BY THE

S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE."

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[51]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 8,750,000
Reserve Funds ... " 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy, Kienyang, Shanghai
Batavia, Kobe, Singapore
Bombay, London, Swatow
Calcutta, Manila, Taichu
Canton, Moji, Tainan
Dairen, Nagasaki, Takow
Fookow, Newchwang, Tientsin
Hongkong, New York, Yokohama
Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama
Kwangtung, San Francisco, Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [1211]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tatsing, Tsingtao, Soochow. HANKOW: Shaohi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tsanghsien, Hingtai, Hangchow, Wenchow, Shaochin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changchun, Sinyang, Lohu, Chongku, Tsian, Chaochow, Tientsin, Linchi, Linting, Tsinan, Yihku, Haining, Chiao, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Fookow, CHANGCHOW: Kien, Moukoo, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Teling, Chinchow, Anlung, Canton, KOREA: Peking, Kueihua, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1243]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$9,260,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [859]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [16]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 682,500
Reserve Fund ... 485,000

BANKERS OF ENGLAND, and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July 1913. [345]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCE BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,907,900 (\$1,659,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,765,500 (\$647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [31]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1454]

CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF THE
GERMAN HUNS.1,000 EXECUTED IN ONE PROVINCE
IN BELGIUM.

MURDERS IN COLD BLOOD.

GHASTLY STORIES TOLD IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Another report drawn up by a member of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry on the violation of Rights of Nations and of Laws and Customs of War has been issued by the Press Bureau. It gives an appalling account of the savagery of the German troops in Belgium and the sufferings of the population.

The first section, headed "Massacre at Tammes," describes how this place, which "was" a rich and populous village, situated on the Sambre, between Charleroi and Namur, was occupied on August 21st by the Germans after some fighting with the French.

About eight o'clock the movement of troops stopped, and the soldiers penetrated into the houses, drove out the inhabitants, set themselves to sack the place, and then burnt it. The unfortunate peasants who stopped in the village were shot; the rest fled from their houses. The greater part of them were arrested either on the night of August 21st or on the following morning. Pillage and burning continued all next day (22nd).

MACHINE-GUN FIRE ON A CROWD.

On the evening of the 22nd (Saturday) a group of between 400 and 450 men was collected in front of the church, not far from the bank of the Sambre. A German detachment opened fire on them, but as the shooting was a slow business the officers ordered up a machine gun, which soon swept off all the unhappy peasants still left standing. Many of them were only wounded, and, hoping to save their lives, got with difficulty on their feet again. They were immediately shot down. Many wounded still lay among the corpses. Cries of pain and cries for help were heard in the bleeding heap. On several occasions soldiers walked up to such unhappy individuals and stopped their groans with a bayonet thrust. At night some who still survived succeeded in crawling away. Others put an end to their own pain by rolling themselves into the neighbouring river.

All these facts have been established by depositions made by wounded men who succeeded in escaping. About a hundred bodies were found in the river.

Next day, Sunday, the 23rd, about six o'clock in the morning, another party, consisting of prisoners made in the village and neighbourhood, were brought into the square. One of them makes the following deposition:

BURYING THE DEAD.

On reaching the square, the first thing that we saw was a mass of bodies of civilians extending over at least forty yards in length by six yards in depth. They had evidently been drawn up in rank to be shot. We were placed before this range of corpses, and were convinced that we, too, were to be shot.

An officer then came forward and asked for volunteers to dig trenches to bury these corpses. I and my brother-in-law and certain others offered ourselves. We were conducted to a neighbouring field at the side of the square, where they made us dig a trench fifteen yards long by ten broad and two deep.

By the time that the trenches were finished it was about noon. They then gave us some planks, on which we placed the corpses and so carried them to the trench. I recognised many of the persons whose bodies we were burying. Actually fathers buried the bodies of their sons and sons the bodies of their fathers. The women of the village had been marched out into the square, and saw us at our work. All round were the burnt houses.

There were in the square both soldiers and officers. They were drinking champagne. The more the afternoon drew on the more they drank, and the more we were disposed to think that we were probably to be shot, too. We buried from 350 to 400 bodies. A list of the names of the victims has been drawn up, and will have been given to you (the Commissioner).

LIVING MAN BURIED.

While some of us were carrying the corpses along I saw a case where they had stopped and called to a German doctor. They had noticed that the man whom they were conveying was still alive. The doctor examined the wounded man and made a sign that he was to be buried with the rest. The plank on which he was lying was borne on again, and I saw the wounded man raise his arm elbow-high. They called to the doctor again, but he made a gesture that he was to go into the trench with the others.

I saw M.X., carrying off the body of his own son-in-law. He was able to take away his watch, but not allowed to remove some papers which were on him.

When a soldier, seized with an impulse of pity, came near us, an officer immediately scolded him away. I saw German soldiers who could not refrain from bursting into tears, on seeing the despair of the women. One of our party was seized with an apoplectic fit from mere terror, and I saw many who were fainting.

The Germans burnt, after sacking them, 264 houses in Tammes. Many persons, including women and children, were burnt or stifled in their own houses. Many others were shot in the fields. The total number of victims was over 6,500.

FATE OF DINANT.

The "Sack of Dinant" is the next heading in the report, and the opening sentence states briefly: "The town of Dinant was sacked and destroyed by the German Army, and its population was decimated on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th August."

On Sunday morning, the 23rd, at 5.30 in the morning, soldiers of the 108th Regiment of Infantry invaded the Church of the Premonstratensian Fathers, drove out the congregation, separated the women from the men, and shot fifty of the latter.

Between seven and nine the same morning the soldiers gave themselves up to pillage and arson, going from house to house and driving the inhabitants into the street. Those who tried to escape were shot. About nine in the morning the soldiery, driving before them by blows from the butts of their rifles, men, women, and children, pushed them all into the Parade-square, where they were kept prisoners till six o'clock in the evening. The guard took pleasure in repeating to them that they would soon be shot. About six o'clock a captain separated the men from the women and children.

The women were placed in front of a rank of infantry soldiers, the men were ranged along a wall. The front rank of them were then told to kneel; the others remaining standing behind them. A platoon of soldiers drew up in face of these unhappy men. It was in vain that the women cried out for mercy for their husbands, sons, and brothers.

The officer ordered his men to fire. There had been no inquiry nor any pretence of a trial. About twenty of the inhabitants were only wounded, but fell among the dead. The soldiers, to make sure, fired a new volley into the heap of them. Several citizens escaped this double discharge. They shammed dead for more than two hours, remaining motionless among the corpses, and when night fell succeeded in saving themselves in the hills. Eighty-four corpses were left on the square, and buried in a neighbouring garden.

"EVERY MAN SHOT."

The day of August 23rd was made bloody by several more massacres. Soldiers discovered some inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Pierre in the cellars of a brewery there and shot them.

Since the previous evening a crowd of workmen belonging to the factory of M. Himmer had hidden themselves, along with their wives and children, in the cellars of the building. They had been joined there by many neighbours and several members of the family of their employer. About six o'clock in the evening these unhappy people made up their minds to come out of their refuge, and defied all trembling from the cellars with the white flag in front. They were immediately seized and violently attacked by the soldiers.

Every man was shot on the spot. Almost all the men of the Faubourg de Lefevre were executed *en masse*. In another part of the town twelve civilians were killed in a cellar. In the Rue de la Paroisse a woman was shot in her armchair. In the Rue Enier the soldiers killed a young boy of fourteen.

In the Faubourg de Nefve an old woman and all her children were killed in their cellar. A man of sixty-five years, his wife, his son, and his daughter were shot against a wall. Other inhabitants of Nefve were taken in a barge as far as the rock of Bayard and shot there, among them a woman of eighty-three and her husband.

A TERRIBLE SUMMARY.

To sum up, the town of Dinant is destroyed. It counted 1,400 houses; only 200 remain. The manufactures where the artisan population worked have been systematically destroyed. Rather more than 700 of the inhabitants have been killed; others have been taken off to Germany, and are still retained there as prisoners. The majority are refugees scattered all through Belgium. A few who remained in the town are dying of hunger. It has been proved by our inquiry that German soldiers, while exposed to the fire of the French entrenched on the opposite bank of the Meuse, in certain cases sheltered themselves behind a line of civilians, women, and children.

HUNS ON THE MARCH.

The third section deals with outrages in the province of Belgian Luxembourg, and states that the passage of the German troops was marked by the worst excesses.

In every village occupied the Germans systematically arrested hostages. The treatment of them varied much. In certain places they were not seriously maltreated. In others they were subjected to abominable treatment. Certain hostages were taken off to Germany and are there in detention at the present hour. Usually after they reached Germany they were not misused, but some of them during the voyage thither were subjected to the worst treatment.

In almost every locality plunder was systematically complete. The soldiers did not content themselves with seizing food, cattle, horses, for which they had need, and for which they gave no vouchers of requisition, but took away from the houses all that they chose. The number of bottles of wine stolen was innumerable. The first care of the soldiers on arriving in a village was to ask for wine and spirits. Soon they got drunk, and scenes of cruelty, incendiarism, and promiscuous shooting immediately followed.

FIRING AT A HEN.

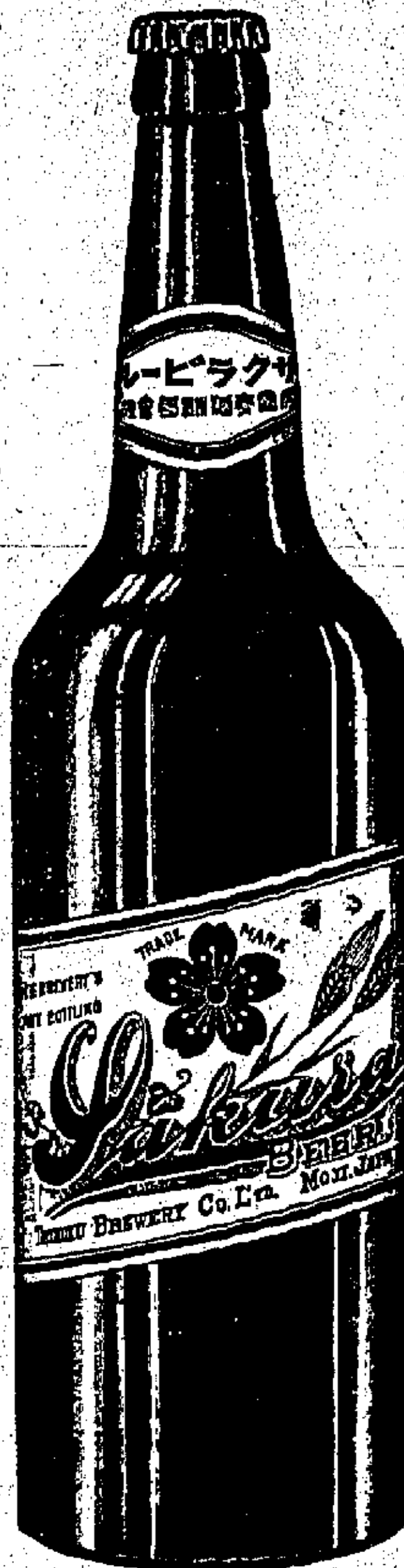
Drunken soldiers often smashed with the butts of their rifles bottles of wine that they could neither drink nor carry away. In the farms the soldiers cut down with their swords or shot pigs and poultry. They fired wildly, and so killed or wounded unintentionally a certain number of inhabitants. At Libin a soldier, firing at a hen, shot a child less than a year old through both legs.

At Arlon the pillage of certain houses was carried out by order of the military authorities. Eleven days after the town was occupied the telephone wire was broken. The military authorities gave the town four hours to produce a war contribution of 100,000 francs in cash, adding that if the cash was not forthcoming 100 houses would be pillaged. The money was finally produced, but forty-seven houses had already been sacked by order of the officers.

The northern parts of the province have been generally respected. On the other hand, two regions in the south of the province have been completely devastated.

Rough statistics of the houses burnt in each of these different localities show:—Neufchâteau—Twenty-one houses burnt. Etalle—Thirty houses burnt. Houmont—Sixty-four houses burnt. Rulle—Half the houses destroyed by fire.

Ansart—Village completely burnt. Tintigny—Only three houses still standing.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY
CO., LTD..

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

[1917]

Jamoignes.—Half the village destroyed. Les Bulles.—Half the village destroyed. Moyon.—Forty-two houses destroyed. Rossignol.—Village entirely burnt. Mussy la Ville.—Twenty houses burnt. Bertrix.—Fifteen houses destroyed. Bleid.—Great part of village destroyed. Signeux.—Great part of village destroyed.

Etalle.—Five-sixths of the village burnt. Rossignol.—Half the village destroyed. Barany.—Only four houses remaining out of about three hundred. St. Leger.—Six houses burnt. Semel.—Every house burnt. Maissin.—Sixty-four out of one hundred houses burnt.

Villances.—Nine houses burnt. Anloy.—Twenty-six houses burnt. The number of houses burnt in the Province of Luxembourg is over 3,000. It must be understood that the houses whose destruction is thus reported were burnt not during the operations of war, but by wilful and systematic incendiarism.

EXECUTIONS EN MASSE.
In a great number of villages the German troops gave themselves up to veritable executions *en masse*. The number of men shot in the whole province is over 1,000. The following figures relate to certain villages only:—

Neufchâteau.—Eighteen shot. Vance.—One shot. Etalle.—Thirty shot. Houmont.—Eleven shot. Tintigny.—A hundred and fifty-seven shot. Isole.—Ten shot. Rossignol.—A hundred and six shot. Bertrix.—Twenty-one shot. Etalle.—About 300 persons shot; 530 in all missing. Bellefontaine.—One man shot. Latour.—Only seventeen men surviving in the village. St. Leger.—Eleven shot. Maissin.—Ten men, one woman, and one young girl shot; two men and two women wounded. Villances.—Two men shot; one young girl wounded. Anloy.—Fifty-two men and women shot. Chireux.—Two men shot; two men hanged.

One hundred and eleven persons of the Communes of Etalle and Rossignol were publicly shot at Arlon.

Some days later eight persons from neighbouring Communes were executed there. A police officer at Arlon made an appeal to the Emperor, but was shot without trial on a trifling accusation that was afterwards discovered to be unfounded.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The P.M. str. *China* left Yokohama on the 24th December for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the str. *Richir Maru*.

The P. & O. str. *Aradia* left Singapore for this port on the 27th December, p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 1st January, at about 7 a.m.

PEAK HOTEL.
Mr. St. Amery Mrs. Johns
Mr. & Mrs. W. Arm. Lt.-Col. H. W. Des.
Surg. & Mrs. Bernard Mr. A. R. Lin'on
Mrs. Bowler Mr. Lockyer
Mrs. & Mrs. C. E. V. Mr. & Mrs. E. V.
Mr. H. A. Calwright child
Mr. & Mrs. G. Carr Mr. & Mrs. Peares
Mr. & Mrs. Casulli Mr. Penning
Mr. Crashead Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Plummer
Mrs. Erickson Mr. W. J. P. Igle
Major Paichina Mr. & Mrs. R. P. R.
Mr. F. W. Gibbons Eng. Comdr. R. R.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gibson Lieut. & Mrs. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hale Mr. A. Sinclair
Lt.-Col. Gordon Hall Mr. Grant Smith
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hall child
Mr. Grizzell Mr. C. Skott
Mr. F. A. Hazeland Capt. & Mrs. Whit.
Mrs. Horbender field
Major Humphreys Mr. J. A. Young
Mr. Lee Jones

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Mrs. B. Almond Mr. J. Leunok
Mr. J. Arnold Miss Lennox
Mr. W. A. Rannick Mr. A. E. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Mr. C. F. Mason
Beltion Mr. C. W. O. Mayne
Mr. W. Bad. Mr. K. Miyama
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Cress Mr. H. Murphy
Miss Cress Mr. R. Ogawa
Dr. C. T. Cross Mr. A. R. Oliver
Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Davis Mr. A. H. Ransay
Miss S. Davis Mr. W. C. Passmore
Mr. F. P. Duckworth Mr. H. Pearson
Mrs. A. F. Mr. L. Penning
Mr. A. E. Fyle Mr. R. A. Ramsay
Mr. T. Fujiwara Mr. A. B. Raworth
Mr. F. S. Gread Mr. H. Rawling
Mr. J. S. Hunt Mr. J. F. Reid
Mr. J. Hunter Mr. & Mrs. Rogers
Mr. N. Ishida Dr. E. S. S. S. S. S.
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Dr. S. S. S. S. S.
Mr. Jackson Mr. N. J. R. R.
Mr. A. E. Johnston Mr. C. H. Soper
Mr. V. P. Kline Mrs. S. Sylvester
Mrs. & Mrs. K. R. Mrs. S. Thompson
Mrs. W. G. Krebs Mr. & Mrs. T. T.
Mr. & Mrs. Lacombe Underwood
Mr. & Mrs. C. Laurot Mr. J. A. Whitney

GRAND HOTEL.
Mr. E. Allan Mr. J. Mason
Mr. W. Bennett Mr. J. Merson
Mr. J. Campbell Mr. C. W. Reynolds
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Crew Mr. R. Sanderson
Mr. A. Dunrich Mr. G. Wisemann
Mr. J. Ewing Mr. S. H. Wright
Mr. A. W. D. Gibbs

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamations No. 14 of the 18th August, 1914, and No. 15 of the 22nd August, 1914, and No. 16 of the 11th September, 1914, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

No. 18.

[L.S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY,

Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by sub-Clause 10 of Clause III. of the Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 26th day of October, 1896, which was proclaimed in this Colony on the 5th day of August, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation prescribe the maximum prices for which any article of food may be sold by retail and that any person who after such proclamation and until it shall have been revoked shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the said Order and shall on conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months:

Now therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby prescribe that the respective maximum prices or which the following articles of food may be sold by retail shall be as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL

PRICES.

1.—Flour:—

(a.)—First Grade.

per bag of 50lbs. \$4.50

per lb. 0.10

(b.)—Second Grade.

per bag of 50lbs. \$4.00

per lb. 0.08

(c.)—Third Grade.

per bag of 50lbs. 3.50

per lb. 0.07

2.—Tinned Milk:—

(a.)—Sweetened Condensed Milk,

per 1lb. tin 0.30

(b.)—Unsweetened Condensed Milk,

per 1lb. tin 0.25

(c.)—Sterilized Milk, per tin (16oz.) 0.25

(d.)—Eagle Brand, per 1lb. tin 0.35

(e.)—Skimmed Milk, per 1lb. tin 0.20

3.—Sugar:—

Cube (in 6lb. tins), per tin 1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb. 0.12

Granulated, per lb. 0.12

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11

No. 2, " 0.10

4.—Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food

and other stores published on 1st

September, 1914, with all changes in

prices shown in red ink, are the

maximum retail prices for the articles

enumerated in the price list of that

date. (Approved copies signed by

the Chairman and the Secretary of

the Food Committee can be seen

either at the Treasury or on the

premises of the Dairy Farm Com-

pany in Wyndham Street.)

5.—Market Produce:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin and Prime Cut—Mei

Lung Pa 21

Cornd—Ham Ngau Yuk 21

Roast—Shiu 21

Roast—Ngau Lam 19

Soup—Tong Yuk 16

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 22

Sirloin—Ngau Lau 22

Sausages—Ngau Chung 26

Bullock's Brains—Ngau Know 12

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li 50

Tongue corned—Ham

Ngau Li 60

Head—Ngau Tau 12.20

Heart—Ngau Sum 14

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 22

Feet—Ngau Kark 12

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 12

Tail—Ngau Mei 20

Liver—Ngau Kon 18

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau

T 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau

chai-tau-kark set \$1.20

Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwat 16

Leg—Yeung Poi 26

Shoulder—Yeung Shau 26

Saddle 27

Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong 27

Brains—Chu Know per set 24

Feet—Chu Kark 16

Fry—Chu Chak 16

Head—Chu Tau 16

Heart—Chu Sum 12

Kidneys—Chu Yiu 18

Liver—Chu Kon 16

Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat 26

Leg—Chu Poi 30

Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 20

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung

Tau Kark set 60

Heart—Yeung Sum each 8

Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 12

Liver—Yeung Con 16

Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Chai

Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 22

Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 27

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 19

Sausages—Ngau Chai

Chaung 20

Lard—Chit Yau 22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 32

Ducks—Ap 24

Doves—Pan Kau 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)—per doz 24

Fowls, Canton—Kai 16

Hainan—Ho Nam Kai 24

Geese—Ngo 24

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip 30

Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kip 25

Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kung 65

Hoc—Phor Kai Na 45

Snipe—Sha Tui 23

Garbel—Ka Yau 18

FISH.

Bream—Bin Yu 30

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi

Sin Yu 30

Garp—Li Yu 28

Cathin—Chik Yu 28

Codfish—Mun Yu 28

Crabs—Hoi 28

Cattle Fish—Mak Yu 28

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 28

Dace—Wing Mei Lap 28

Dog Fish—Tik Yu 28

Eels, Conger—Hoi Mang 28

Fresh Water—Tam Sut Yu 28

Yellow—Wong Su 28

Frogs—Tien Kai 28

Garoupa—Sok Pan 28

Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu 28

Herrings—Tso Pak 28

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kip 28

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 28

Lench—Wu Yu 28

Lobsters—Lung Ho 28

Mackerel—Chit

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CALCHAS, British str., 4,278, R. T. Jones, 28th December—Victoria, B.O. 28th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHONGSHING, British str., 1,989, McC. Liddell, 28th December—Tientsin 21st December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUSUMI MARU, Japanese str., 6,573, S. Iriawara, 28th December—Yokohama 16th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HUB, French str., 709, A. Cornilissen, 28th December—K. C. Wan 27th December, General.—A. R. Marty.

KENKON MARU No. 5, Japanese str., 2,109, S. Sasaki, 27th December—Chingwan-40, General.—Order.

KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,757, H. Nagao, 28th December—Moji 22nd December, Coal.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, J. McCall, 27th December—Shanghai 24th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NEHA, French str., 5,538, Vallat, 28th December—Shanghai 25th December, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

PERLUS, British str., 4,800, H. Nicholas, 28th December—Shanghai 25th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PERSEUS, British str., 4,299, Riepenhausen, 28th December—Liverpool 24th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 804, H. N. Bull, 28th December—Swatow 27th December, Rice.—Thorburn & Co.

UNCAR, British str., 2,897, T. Stewart, 28th December—Tientsin 22nd December, Liquid Fuel.—Standard Oil Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE Company's Steamship

Captain Villat, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, without transshipment, TO-DAY, 29th December, at 1 P.M. Ports of Call: SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1914. [2]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL. S.S. "CHALISTER" On or about 30th Dec. For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1441]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAGOYA."

Captain W. H. Sweny, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for LONDON, on FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co's s.s. "MORIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1914. [1]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

H. y. k. m. Observatory, December 28th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.55	30.30	30.28
Temperature	61	74	65
Humidity	73	74	65
Wind Direction	NNE	NNE	West
Force	1	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 27th .. 61
Lowest open air Temperature on 27th .. 54

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Dec, Noon.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday, 30th Dec, 3 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIPSING"	Thursday, 31st Dec, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 2nd Jan, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIENSHING"	Sunday, 3rd Jan, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	Sunday, 3rd Jan, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 5th Jan, D'light.
TIENTSIN VIA SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSING"	Tuesday, 5th Jan, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 5th Jan, 3 P.M.

The Steamers "KUSANG," "NAMSANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time copied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong, time copied 8 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Choo, T'ien, Daire, W'wei, N'chow, etc.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad Datt, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, etc.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 29th December, 1914. GENERAL MANAGERS. [11]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON...	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Jan., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c...	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Jan., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS...	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Trizawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c...	NEHA	Frenc. str.	—	Vallat	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIDUGU & JAPAN...	SHIDZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PLEASANT...	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 6th Jan., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIDUGU & JAPAN...	GLENGYLE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th Jan.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL...	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c...	SHIDZUKA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c...	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Zeeder	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN...	CHINA	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 5th Jan., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA...	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Jan.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c...	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Jan., at Noon.
JAPAN...	ADENHATH	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th Jan., at 11 A.M.
KOBE...	KATHIWAR	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 29th Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA...	TAIPANAS	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN VIA SHANGHAI...	JOHN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI...	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Jan., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA...	FAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Malkin	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI...	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Jan., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	S. Finderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI...	KANOW	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA...	DUNBAR	Frenc. str.	1 m.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	NILE	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI...	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 31st inst.
SHANGHAI...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	Schenk	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI...	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Meckel	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI...	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	ARADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI...	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Lloyd Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI...	LIENSHING	Brit. str.	—	Carle	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI...	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI...	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	Leffner R.N.R.	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Jan.
SHANGHAI...	HOHANG	Dut. str.	—	McCulloch	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI...	HOHANG	Dut. str.	1 m.	Y. Yamamoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI...	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI...	DAISI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tokunaga	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 6th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI...	DAIHO	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	On 1st Jan., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	On 5th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennelather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Jan., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	YUEHANG	Dut. str.	—	Tough	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	THIKIN	Dut. str.	—	H. Nomura	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI...	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI...	LUZON MARU	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI...	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Gardner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	End February.
SHANGHAI...	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Glory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	KUNGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI...	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

INTENDED SAILINGS FOR 1915.—SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

NOTE.—The only fixed dates are departures from LIVERPOOL and HONGKONG. All other dates are approximate only.

To VANCOUVER							To L'POOL		FROM L'POOL		FROM VANCOUVER						
STRAHMS	Hong-kong	S'hai Woosung	Naga-saki	Kobe	Yoko-hama	Vancon-ver	Que	Liver-pool	Liver-pool	Quebec	STRAHMS	Vancon-ver	Yoko-hama	Kobe	Naga-saki	S'hai Woosung	Hong-kong
	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn.

PASSAGE RATES—HONGKONG TO LONDON.

	VIA QUEBEC	VIA NEW YORK
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	£71.10	£71.10
EMPRESS OF ASIA	£65	£65
EMPRESS OF INDIA	£65	£65
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	£43	£45
MONTEAGLE	£43	£45

Hour of Departure.—All Steamers sail from Hongkong at Noon. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets to points in Canada and the United States and Europe have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RATES granted to Naval and Military Officers, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. Particulars will be furnished on application. AROUND THE WORLD RATES in connection with SUNG MAIL LINES or TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

THE "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPRESS OF ASIA" registered tonnage 16,850, displacement 30,525 tons, are new quadruple screw turbine steamers, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. Their passenger accommodation includes Suites, Rooms with Bath, Single Berth Rooms, Library, Lounge, Gymnasium, Laundry, etc.

SPLENDID OVERLAND TRAIN SERVICE, connecting with the Company's Atlantic Steamers.

HOTELS.—The service furnished by the Company's chain of Hotels is unsurpassed. THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS are fitted with powerful Marconi Wireless Installation.

Passengers may proceed by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan if so desired. Route from HONGKONG VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C.

For full particulars of Passage and Freight Rates, Pamphlets, etc., please Apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, Corner Pedder Street and Praya

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arntzen, 24th December—Kohsichang 16th December, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 6,000, H. Yamamoto, 28th December—Tacoma 24th November, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CANTON MARU, Japanese str., 1,907, S. Fujii, 24th December—Nagasaki 17th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHITO MARU, Japanese str., 7,250, Wm. W. Greene, 26th December—San Francisco 28th November, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DAIWA MARU, Japanese str., 1,734, K. Goto, 25th December—Karatsumi 18th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

GLENGYLE, British str., 3,059, Jones, 29th December—Shanghai 22nd December, General.—Swatow 26th December, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,967, W. C. Passmore, 26th December—Swatow 25th December, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 27th December—Swatow 26th December, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Wake, 26th December—Daire 20th December, General.—Order.

HERCULES, Norwegian str., 2,997, Wilhelmsson, 25th December—Chingwan-40 18th December, Coal.—Chinese.

HONG MOH, British str., 2,555, J. Thebaud, 25th December—Singapore 18th December, General.—Order.

HAIN FUNG, Chinese str., 1,385, Hamblin, 26th December—Tientsin 20th December, General.—Chinese.

ICHANG, British str., 1,228, L. F. Pike, 26th December—Tientsin 19th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

IXIOS, British str., 6,527, G. L. Stout, 26th December—Liverpool 28th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KANSU, British str., 1,350, P. Monkman, 26th December—Swatow 25th December, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KINYOCH, British str., 2,900, A. F. Gilmore, 24th December—Singapore 18th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,902, K. Ogawa, 27th December—Moji 20th December, Coal.—Order.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 1,469, McArthur, 26th December—Shanghai 23rd December, General.—Chinese.

LAERTES, British str., 1,350, A. Jenkins, 27th December—Saigon 22nd December, Rice.—Chinese.

LOKSANG, British str., 978, D. W. Ritchie, 25th December—Moji 23rd December, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOOCHAN, Russian str., G. Anastassoff, 26th December—Vladivostok, Timber.—Russian Volunteer Fleet.

NAMSANG, British str., 2,501, H. W. Gilroy, 26th December—Moji 21st December, Rice and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PATELLA, British str., 3,001, J. R. Nasbet, 24th December—Singapore 17th December, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

PROMETHEA, Norwegian str., 1,024, N. Jensen, 25th December—Bangkok 18th December, Nil.—Thoresen & Co.

SABINE RICKMANS, Dutch str., 573, Schermann, 26th December—Swatow 26th December, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SALAMARU, Dutch str., 1,230, Luberg, 23rd December—Shanghai 18th December, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SHIDZUKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,072, M. Deguchi, 20th December—Shanghai 17th December, Flour and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SUYERHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,609, K. Iguchi, 24th December—Yayeyama 21st December, Coal.—Order.

TACOMA, British str., 4,096, Geo. Harding, 26th December—San Francisco 26th December, Petroleum.—Standard Oil & Co.

TAISHO MARU, Japanese str., 2,819, J. Ogawa, 24th December—Moji 26th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennelather, 24th December—Manila 21st December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TOYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,810, T. Takano, 25th December—Moji 20th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YATSHING, British str., 1,494, Meyerick, 24th December—Yokohama 16th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YCHOV, British str., 1,206, H. Sommer, 24th December—Shanghai 21st December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YUSEN, Chinese str., 1,097, Legge, 24th December—Tientsin 17th December, General.—Chinese.

ULV, Norwegian str., 855, J. Pedersen, 27th December—Bangkok 17th December, Rice.—Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Luchow, from Shanghai, Mrs. Pearson and Mr. Jensen.
Per Nera, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Miss Barnard, Mr. Milton, Mr. F. Barnard, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. W. E. Mussy, Mr. M. Reid, Mr. R. P. Ouldou, Mr. Pierret, Mr. Carmat and Mr. Anderson.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"MERIONETHSHIRE"	On 29th Dec.
LONDON	"RADNORSHIRE"	On 21st Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE (TACOMA) & PORTLAND	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
	"GLENGYLE"	On 16th Jan.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NILE Capt. H. Powell	About 31st Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barham	4 p.m. 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAGOYA Capt. W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	Noon, 1st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	NAGOYA Capt. W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	Noon, 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPEES are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.
For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1914.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 29th Dec., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 29th Dec., 4 p.m.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 30th Dec., 5 p.m.
MANILA	"HUIHOW"	On 30th Dec., 5 p.m.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"KUEIHOW"	On 31st Dec., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 31st Dec., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Jan., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 3rd Jan., 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAY" and S.S. "SANUI".
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINCHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1914.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	2nd Jan.	On 29th Jan., 11 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,435 tons, Capt. Refson, R.N.R., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOCK, KOBE and MOJI on 15th January.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 25th December, 1914.

AGENTS

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at 1 p.m.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WEDNESDAY, 1st Jan., at 1 p.m.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 5th Jan., at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1914.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 5th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 26th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 9th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamers via Shanghai leave at NOON.
"Manila" at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	£96.10.
" " " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 9th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	On 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.
	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	NERA	On 29th Dec., at 11 p.m.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANS SHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

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P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU"	H. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 6th Jan., at 3 p.m.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 28th Jan., at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	T. Miyata	WED'DAY, 30th Dec., D'light.

FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SATURDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJI MARU"	S. Torishige	SUNDAY, 3rd Jan., at 10 a.m.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 10th Jan., at 10 a.m.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WED'DAY, 6th Jan., at 8 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Terawa	25,000	WED'DAY, 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA STANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Doguchi	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
KOBE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Soyoda	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Nomura	10,000	WED'DAY, 30th Dec.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Torada	6,000	THURSDAY, 31st Dec.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashima	1,250	THURSDAY, 31st Dec.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. Sato	13,500	WED'DAY, 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.
	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	FRIDAY, 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

STEAMERS	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 28th Jan.
KAMO	16,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000	25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	8th Apr.
YASAKI	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	6th May.
KITANO	16,000	30th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	3rd June.
AKI	12,500	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
18-9-10

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer from	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSHILL	PLYMOUTH	PLYMOUTH
p.m.					LES	(London 1 day later)	
Dec. 17	NAGOYA	Dec. 28	Jan. 1	MOREA	Friday	Thursday	
Jan. 4	ARCADIA	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	MALAJA	an. 30	Feb. 5	
Jan. 18	NUBIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	MUOLAN	Feb. 13	Feb. 19	
	ORIENTAL	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	MOLDAVIA	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	
Mar. 1	MALTA	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	EGYPT	Mar. 13	Mar. 19	
	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	
Mar. 29	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	NON-OLIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16	
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 5	Apr. 9	MALWA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30	
	MALTA	Apr. 20	Apr. 24	MOR-A	May 8	May 14	
	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALAJA	May 22	May 28	
					June 5	June 11	

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £65.	Return £97.
"B"	" " " £59.	" " " £89.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £44.	" " " £56.
"B"	" " " £40.	" " " £52.
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £61.	Return £91.
"B"	" " " £55.	" " " £83.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £42.	" " " £53.
"B"	" " " £38.	" " " £50.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SHILL	Due at LONDON
NAGOYA	about Dec. 17	about Dec. 28	about Jan. 1	about Jan. 8	about Feb. 3	about Feb. 11
NANKIN	about Jan. 4	about Jan. 15	about Jan. 20	about Jan. 26	about Feb. 2	about Feb. 10
NILE	about Jan. 19	about Jan. 23	about Feb. 3	about Feb. 9	about Mar. 8	about Mar. 17
NANKIN	about Mar. 2	about Mar. 12	about Mar. 17	about Mar. 23	about Apr. 20	about Apr. 29
NORH	about Mar. 29	about Apr. 9	about Apr. 14	about Apr. 20	about May 18	about May 27
NEL ORE	about Apr. 12	about Apr. 24	about Apr. 28	about May 4	about June 1	about June 10
NAGOYA	about May 10	about May 21	about May 26	about June 1	about June 29	about July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £46 Single; 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SUBTAX OF 15%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence (including parcels) is being despatched as opportunity offers; but all Services are irregular and uncertain and all correspondence is liable to delay.

The Parcel Post Service to France is suspended until further notice.

The Parcel Post and Insured Letter system to Brazil is suspended.

Notice is given that although every possible precaution is taken to secure the safety of all postal packets whilst in the custody of the Post Office the Postmaster-General cannot give compensation for any loss or damage which may be due to the act of the King's enemies. Until further notice no Letters, Boxes, Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Crete or Montenegro and no Letters, Boxes or Parcels for Malta can be accepted for insurance.

The Parcel Post Service to the United Kingdom is in full working order in both directions by the long sea route.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and certain countries mentioned served by Egypt is resumed for ordinary parcels only:—Crete, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Switzerland and (Libya) Tripoli.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered Letters and Post Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that the s.s. *Atle* has been sunk in the North Sea. This steamer had on board the Mails from London via Siberia dated 6th and 7th of November, 1914, destined for Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China. There is no notification of the recovery of the Mail.

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

On Friday, the 1st, and Saturday, the 2nd January, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

In the event of the arrival of the English Mail from Europe the Post Office will be open for one hour for the delivery thereof.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters each day as on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence during the morning of the 2nd January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

The *Dumbea*, with the FRENCH MAIL, is expected to arrive here to-day, at 3 p.m.

The *Aradica*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Sunday, the 27th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday, the 1st January.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Manametal	Tuesday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Wot.	Shidzuoka Maru	Tuesday, 29th, 9.30 A.M.
Victoria, B.C., Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada	Polans	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Sourabaya	Perseus	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Choyang	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 29th, 10.15 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Nova	Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Letters, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAAGAKI, HOKKAIDO, UNITED STATES, CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Siberia	Registration, 10.30 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.)		Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Friday, 1st Jan.	Haiching	Tuesday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Kanchow	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Asia	Tuesday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Lochow	Tuesday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Hainan	Hoihow	Tuesday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and North China	Luzon Maru	Tuesday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and India via Bombay		
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Dumbea	Wednesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.)		
Monday, 4th Jan.	Fushin Maru	Wednesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Colombo, Suez, Portland, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Zeion	Wednesday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver	Hushow	Wednesday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Kueichow	Thursday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Hainan	Chiphing	Thursday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Luchow	Thursday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		— JANUARY, 1915 —
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Nagoya	Friday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 5 P.M.	Arcadia	Friday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.)	Kyo Maru	Saturday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Monday, the 4th Jan.	Chenau	Saturday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Daitin Maru	Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Haitan	Tuesday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Tamsui	Tean	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Soshu Maru	Tuesday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao and Anping		
Shanghai, North China via Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	Canada Maru	Wednesday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Kingdom via Canada, Tasmania, New Zealand, Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Changsha	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Yokohama, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Colima, Arica and Iquique	Kyo Maru	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow (Long Island)	4.00 P.M.	—
Shatsukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	2.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santa, Stanley and Tai O	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
	4.00 P.M.	—
	7.15 A.M.	—
	1.30 P.M.	—
	4.00 P.M.	—
Kamohuk and Kengmoon	Exempt Saturdays	4.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	Exempt Saturdays	4.00 P.M.
Shamohuk	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
	4.00 P.M.	—

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 28th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	198
Bank Bills, on demand	198
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	198
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	198
Credits, at 4 months' sight	198
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	198
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	221
Credits, at 4 months' sight	232
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	431
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	133
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	133
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Passes—	873
ON MANILA—	
On demand—	753
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand—	107
ON HAIKONG—	
On demand—	6 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand—	6 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand—	671
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LIME, 100 fine, per ton	\$85.50
BAL SILVER, per oz.	22 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong... 20 cents piece	\$18.30 discount.
Hongkong... 10	\$18.50

TO-DAY

Noon—Annual Sports of the Ellis Kadoorie College at the Happy Valley.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 1st Jan.—

New Year Day—Public Holiday.

Saturday, 2nd Jan.—

8.15 p.m.—A.D.C. at the Theatre Royal—*"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince."*

Wednesday, 6th Jan.—

4.30 p.m.—Matinee A.D.C. at the Theatre Royal—*"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince."*

Saturday, 30th Jan.—

3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 23TH DECEMBER, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	(\$750, sales 1 1/2 p.m. \$71.	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$104, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$71, buyers	
CORRONS MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 117, sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$74, sellers	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$53	all	Tls. 53	
Shai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65	
Shai. and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	\$5, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$36, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$50	all	\$120, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$195, buyers	
Hongkong Tea Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$25	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$6	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$5.10, buyers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	50	all	\$5.10, buyers	
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$345, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$149	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$365	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 145	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$750, buyers	
Yantai Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$200	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$50	all	\$34	
Hongkong Land and Building Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 71	
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
West Point Building Co., Limited	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 31, buyers	
Maschappij tot Mijn. Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$6.6, x. div.	
Heewood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	\$2.20, buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.20, buyers	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$2.20, buyers	
Peak Tramway Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tenkin Societe des	15,200	\$50	all	\$20	
REFINING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$17, sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17, sellers	
STAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$75	all	\$51, buy, \$56, sal.	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$15	all	\$23, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000 (pref.)	\$25	all	\$56, sal. & buy.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 (def.)	\$25	all	\$56, sal. & buy.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$21	
Ster Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$25	all	\$21	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$21	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$41, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$7, sellers	
Watson & Co., A.S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7	
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$13	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1883	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.



A Quarter Deck Council—Unanimous decision in favour of

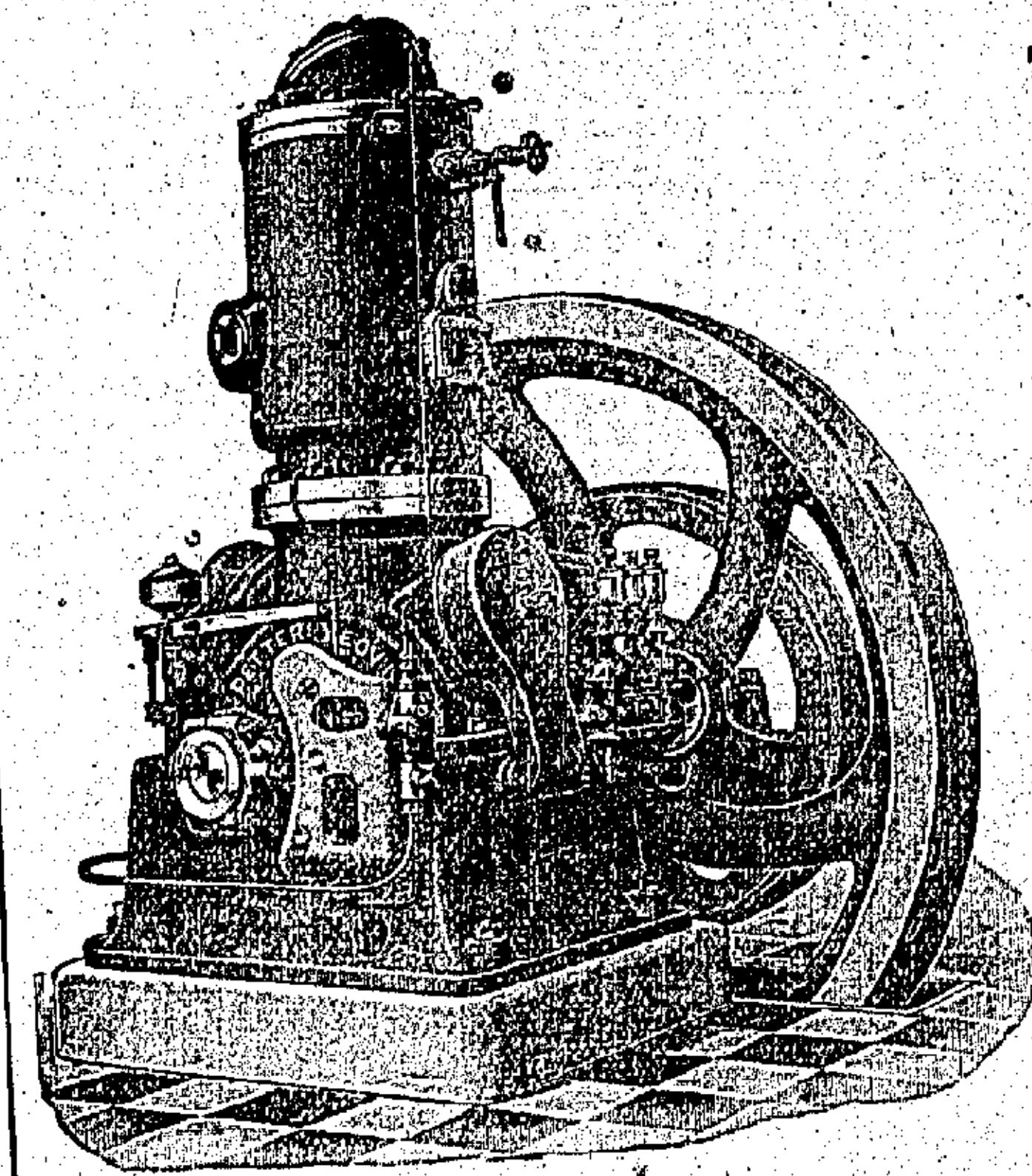
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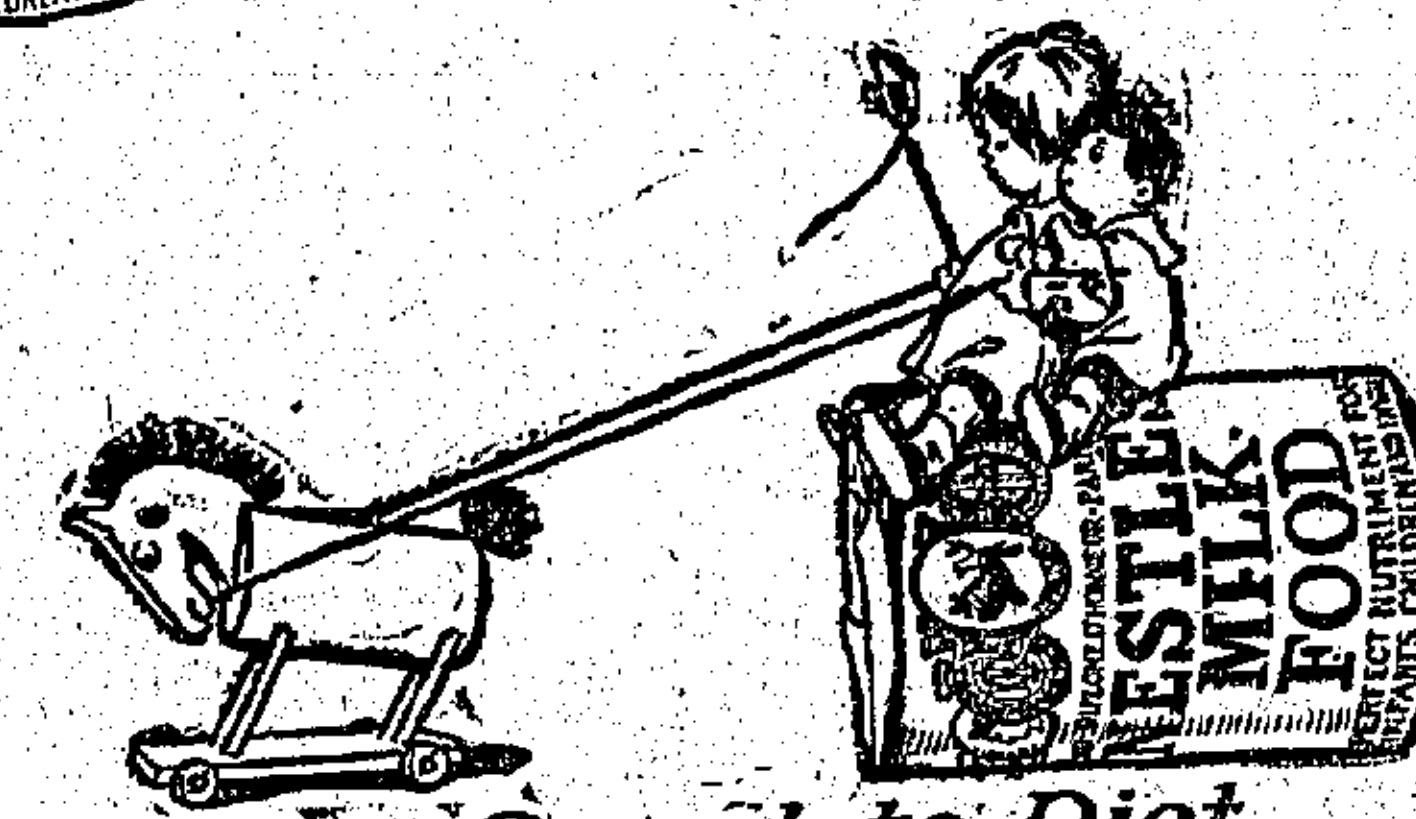
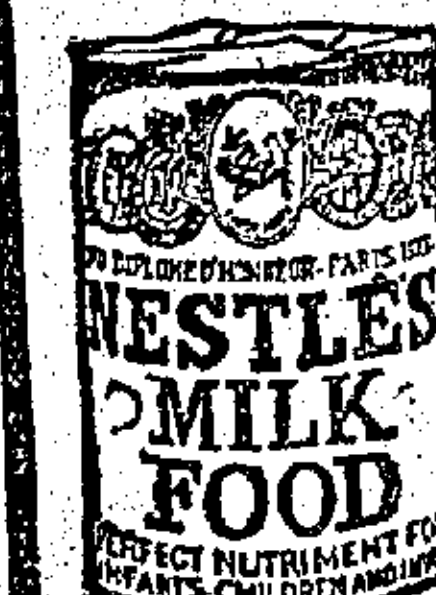
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